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STREETS—Members of the South Vietnamese police field force firing into a Viet Cong where suspected Viet Cong were sniping during battle yesterday.

Congressional Action

Simon Tells Russia He Plans Proposals to Ease Trade Rift

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—Simon, the U.S. Treasury Secretary, told the Soviet Union that he hoped to present proposals to Congress aimed at easing the American trade dispute with the Soviet Union. Simon said he would make the first move in repairing damaged trade relations.

Mr. Simon told newsmen at the airport that his government would try to remove whatever impediments exist to expanded trade with the Soviet Union. To that end, he said, he was completely committed.

He said this would entail amending the existing trade act rather than drawing up a new one.

But he said it would still be premature to give the Russians assurances that Congress would go along with the proposed amendments.

Mr. Simon said he did not expect anything spectacular to result from his four-day visit but he did expect some improvement in trading relations.

"Trade is a continuing process," he said. "Twelve cooperation agreements have been signed in the past few years. Each time we meet, more agreements are signed."

in other fields, for example in strategic arms limitation.

Just before Mr. Simon's arrival, the Communist party newspaper Pravda published a statement by Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev calling on Washington to make the first move in repairing damaged trade relations.

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Compromise in Energy Talks Is Sought by Working Group

By John M. Goshko

PARIS, April 10 (WP)—The producer-consumer dialogue on energy problems continued without success today as it searched for a compromise that would resolve the differences between the industrial and undeveloped nations and permit a world energy conference this summer.

The dispute dividing the two sides involves whether the actual conference will be confined to energy questions or expanded to cover discussion of other raw materials and long-range development assistance to the Third World countries.

The industrial nations, including the United States, favor the narrower approach. However, the Third World representatives here, led most vociferously by Algeria, have been demanding that the conference consider the whole

range of economic relations between the developed and undeveloped lands.

In an effort to bridge the gap, the experts at the preparatory talks here put off holding any plenary sessions today and referred the problem to a working group that included Iran, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Zaire and nine countries of the European Common Market, acting as a unit.

Despite initial optimism that the working group could find the formula for a compromise, its members reported late tonight that they were still deadlocked. Accordingly, the plans were canceled for an evening plenary session to allow the working group to continue its negotiating through the night.

Ford Asks for \$722 Million For Military Aid to Vietnam

Reds' Attack Again Fails Near Saigon

SAIGON, April 10 (AP)—The Saigon command said today that government troops repulsed a Communist-led attack on the city of Xuan Loc for the second straight day despite heavy concentrations of mortar, artillery and rocket fire from North Vietnamese gunners.

The South Vietnamese responded in the battle for the city, 40 miles east of Saigon, with artillery and sent helicopter gunships and planes in strikes against rubber plantations where they suspect North Vietnamese troops and tanks are holed up.

In Cambodia, insurgent forces pushed to within two miles of Phnom Penh's airport, the deepest such penetration by the rebels, field reports said.

The rebel forces pushed closer to the airport after a misdirected government artillery barrage shelled Phnom Penh troops on the northwestern front, softening the perimeter of the capital for an insurgent assault, field reports said.

The insurgents forced the U.S. airlift of rice, fuel and ammunition to be suspended for five hours.

Marines Arrive

The U.S. Embassy brought in six more Marine guards from Bangkok for security duty and the Marines helped to stockpile rifle ammunition at the embassy. A diplomat said Marines aboard a carrier in the Gulf of Siam also might be landed to evacuate Americans if the developments in Phnom Penh.

The action around Xuan Loc was being followed closely for indications of whether it might be the start of a major thrust toward Saigon. It was also seen as a test of whether the demoralized South Vietnamese forces could regroup and make a stand after abandoning about two-thirds of the country to the Communist offensive of the last five weeks.

The South Vietnamese command said government forces drove back tank-led North Vietnamese units at Xuan Loc for the second straight day. The North Vietnamese were reported to have moved into the city after heavy artillery, rocket and mortar barrages and then to have been pushed back.

A tank was destroyed, Saigon spokesmen said, raising to five the number knocked out in two days of action at Xuan Loc. Government reinforcements were moved into the city and planes flew ground-support missions.

Casualty Report

The Saigon command has reported that 300 North Vietnamese were killed in the fighting in the Xuan Loc area, apparently including casualties from air strikes. There has been no report on government casualties.

Some accounts said it was believed that the North Vietnamese troops taking part in the attacks on Xuan Loc are elements of a reserve division that had pushed quickly southward from Quang Tri Province, bordering North Vietnam. It was noted, however, that Communist-led units often have changed designation.



FINAL DRAFT—With help from Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, President Ford worked yesterday afternoon on the foreign policy address he was to give last night.

In Mood of Mournful Waiting

Cambodia's Long War Winds Down

By Joseph Lelyveld

PHNOM PENH, April 10 (NYT)—The five-year war here is like a play that has gone on for 30 or 40 acts without a curtain. Dramatic events occur regularly but the audience that is locked in the theater has become unresponsive. The question is no longer how it will end but when.

Recent days here have not lacked dramatic events. There was the departure of President Lon Nol into exile and the fall of the government's last outpost on the lower Mekong River, Neak Luong, after a long siege.

But none of this generated excitement or even seemed to attract attention locally. Phnom Penh was absorbed in the process of getting through each day, in waiting. Inside the capital's shrinking defense perimeter, trivial events and random experiences seemed to reflect its reserved and mournful mood best.

In polite French, the Société Khmère de Distilleries wishes to inform its "amiable clientèle" that its stocks of gin are exhausted. The public is advised to beware of imitations.

Pepsi Cola is still available. It is even on sale in the nearly deserted town of Preah Vihear, about six miles north on Route 5. Soft drink stands, catering to the ragged, demoralized troops guarding this outpost, are the only enterprises left in its marketplace. Occasional shelling makes the soldiers wary.

A former premier and foreign minister, Yem Sambo, entertains some friends on a languid afternoon at a farewell meal at his home. He is going to Bangkok the next day, he explains, on a plane the United States is using to evacuate its official personnel, foreigners in its employ known as ICN (third-country nationals) and diplomats. A former Cambodian premier does not seem to fit any of these categories but a member of his household ex-

claims that he has become the honorary consul here for Haiti.

West of the city there is fighting on both sides of Route 4 at the edge of a town called Ang Senol, once smashed by American B-52s and never rebuilt. A company of troops from Kompong Speu, farther down the highway, is digging foxholes.

The troops are bitterly discouraged. They have not been paid in two months and it is now three months since they were in Kompong Speu with their families.

They know that their wives and children cannot possibly be getting enough to eat. They do not know that fighting is going on in Kompong Speu and that the

town is on the verge of falling to the insurgents.

Mey Seyvanthang, a 26-year-old infantryman, says he thinks the war will soon end in a Khmer Rouge victory if it keeps going the way it is now. But a rumor is spreading through the foxholes that suggests a miraculous intervention. The rumor is that the Americans will resume bombing here in three days.

The American Embassy receives a transcript of a news conference held by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Palm Springs on Saturday. Cambodia is not mentioned once in the questions or answers.

"It's as if we no longer exist," an official says.

Sikkim Council Votes to End Monarchy, Unite With India

NEW DELHI, April 10 (AP)—With the support of Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the legislature in the Himalayan kingdom of Sikkim voted today to abolish the monarchy and to seek full Indian statehood.

The assembly, controlled by anti-royalists who won a landslide victory in elections a year ago, called for a vote next to seek public approval of today's moves.

Nevertheless, the end of the 11-year reign of Chogyal Palden Thondup Namgyal and the full absorption of Sikkim into India appeared to be only a matter of time.

The 51-year-old Chogyal, who once nourished dreams of bringing Sikkim into the United Nations, was reported sequestered in his palace, protected by the Indian Army after his personal guards were disbanded in a bloody clash yesterday evening.

Mrs. Gandhi publicly gave her full support to the anti-Chogyal

movement led by Sikkim Chief Minister Kazi Lhendup Dorji.

In a message to Mr. Dorji that was released by the Indian Foreign Ministry, Mrs. Gandhi said: "I can only assure you that the government of India will give full support to the elected representatives of the government of Sikkim, especially when the preservation and strengthening of democratic government and welfare of the people of Sikkim are concerned."

Mrs. Gandhi sent her message in reply to a cable from Mr. Dorji demanding abolition of the monarchy and Indian statehood.

Mrs. Gandhi's reply left no doubt that her government would ultimately approve the ouster of the Chogyal and the conversion of Sikkim from an associate to a full Indian state.

The 2,745-square-mile territory borders Tibet and Bhutan, another Himalayan kingdom where Indian influence is strong. The Indian absorption of Sikkim and its population of 300,000 could further strain relations with Nepal and China, which criticized last year's partial Indian take-over of the state.

Indian and Chinese troops face each other at short range on the strategic 14,600-foot-high Nathu La Pass, only 25 miles from Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

Public Uprising

Mrs. Gandhi first began working against the Chogyal in May, 1973, when India took over responsibility for law and order at the ruler's request following a public uprising against him.

Since then, the Indian government has consistently sided with Mr. Dorji, a long-time foe of the Chogyal.

It was at Mr. Dorji's request that the Indian Army moved in and disarmed the Chogyal's 400 Sikkim Guards in an operation that left at least 1 dead and 5 injured.

Reports reaching here said that the assembly resolution for statehood and ouster of the Chogyal, along with another thanking the Indian government for disarming the Sikkim Guards, was passed unanimously.

The assembly has 32 members, of whom 31 belong to Mr. Dorji's Sikkim National Congress party.

Urges Action In Congress By April 19

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, April 10 (UPI)—President Ford announced tonight that he would ask Congress to appropriate \$722 million for emergency military assistance to South Vietnam and \$250 million more for economic and humanitarian aid.

In his first State of the World address, prepared for delivery to a joint session of Congress, the President said: "History is testing us today. We cannot afford indecision, dilution or disarray in the conduct of our foreign affairs."

Referring to the disintegration of the South Vietnamese Army, Mr. Ford promised Congress that he would not engage in recommitments or useless attempts to assess blame.

He said that the options concerning Vietnam "are few and the time is short."

He listed these options as either providing no military or humanitarian aid; asking Congress for authority to use American military forces to intervene; sticking to his request, made in January, that Congress appropriate \$300 million for military aid, or asking for some higher figure.

The President said he had considered these options and had also studied a report by the Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Frederick Weyand, who went to Vietnam at Mr. Ford's behest to assess the situation. He concluded that he must accept the generally recommended that Congress be asked to authorize \$722 million in "very specific military supplies" for South Vietnam.

He urged Congress to act on this request by April 19.

The President accepted Gen. Weyand's contention that this would allow Saigon to stabilize the situation and told Congress that "stabilization of the military situation offers the best opportunity for a political solution."

In other parts of his prepared address, the President:

• Pledged the United States to a major effort for peace in the Middle East.

• Said that while the United States need have no illusions about the Soviet Union, Congress should stop using trade and economic sanctions to try to force Russia to adopt freer emigration policies.

• Promised that the United States would "maintain its strength, its alliances and its principles—as a prerequisite to a more peaceful planet."

• Said he intended to participate in a Western summit meeting "in the very near future."

• Called on Congress to lift the arms embargo against Turkey to enable the United States to work with Turkey and Greece to "resolve the differences between our two allies."

While saying he would not "point the finger of blame" regarding Vietnam, Mr. Ford did criticize Congress indirectly for refusing to appropriate more aid to South Vietnam. He implied that the South Vietnamese government ordered the withdrawal that led to the collapse of most of its armed forces because it was "uncertain of further American assistance."

"We will stand by our friends. We will honor our commitments; we will uphold our country's principles... We will not shrink (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Giscard Greeted With Mixed Feelings

JAMES GOLDBOROUGH—

PARIS, April 10 (UPI)—Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the first French President to visit Algeria today, was greeted with mixed feelings by Algerians and French.

cannon shots, marching and flag-waving school did not hide the complex of feelings. The route to the airport to greet the French President was the most candid band of the press reaction in Algeria.

On arrival, the President touched on the fact he will be emphasizing his three-day visit as first by a French president, independent Algeria. He resident Houari Boumedienne shared Al-Aspirations for a "new economic order" among in- and developing countries, and of Algerians, most of appearing to be children let

out of school for the event, lined the streets to greet the French President.

They chanted slogans on the revolution and on Algeria, and their renewed observers that with a 3.5-per-cent birth rate, this country has set out to double its present 15 million population in 15 years. Half of the population is under 18 years of age.

To symbolize the reconciliation between the two countries after the end of the war of independence, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing descended from his open car in the city to shake hands with Algerians along streets where some of the bloodiest incidents took place only 13 years ago.

Under sunny skies, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and Mr. Boumedienne, side into town standing in a convertible.

During the previous night, hundreds of banners had been strung up along the way, setting forth the official feelings of Algerians about this visit. Most referred to present relations, but large ban-

ners on two cemeteries on the outskirts said: "Glory to Our Martyrs."

Others banners said: "Down with Racism," "Respect for Algerian Workers in France," "Oil Is Indispensable for Social Justice," "A Fair Price for Oil," "All Foreign Influence Out of the Mediterranean," "Solidarity With the Third World," "For a New World Economic Order."

There were banners for Cambodia, Vietnam and Palestine, so Algerian foreign policy was literally written along the road to the airport.

Several hours before President Giscard d'Estaing left Paris for Algeria, a bomb exploded at the Algerian Consulate-General. The Charles Martel Club, a rightist group that wants all immigration to France halted, claimed responsibility for the explosion. No one was injured.

Both the Algerian and the French press have displayed their mixed feelings in front-page editorials, talking as much about



A FIRST—France's Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the first French President to visit Algeria since its independence, greeted by Algerian President Houari Boumedienne yesterday.

Ford Continues Nixon Practice

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Ford's first State of the World address continues a practice that started in 1970 when former President Richard Nixon decided to emphasize his foreign policy activities.

Mr. Nixon continued to give the new address to Congress for the next three years but abandoned it last year when foreign policy was thrown into the shadow of Watergate.

The address complements the annual State of the Union message, in which presidents fulfill a constitutional commitment to report to Congress on the state of the union from time to time.

Sees Justification for Oil-Price Rise

Shah Cautions West on Inflation

By Michael Keats

TEHRAN, April 10 (UPI)—Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi says oil prices may go up again if Western industrial nations fail to control inflation and continue increasing prices for their exports.

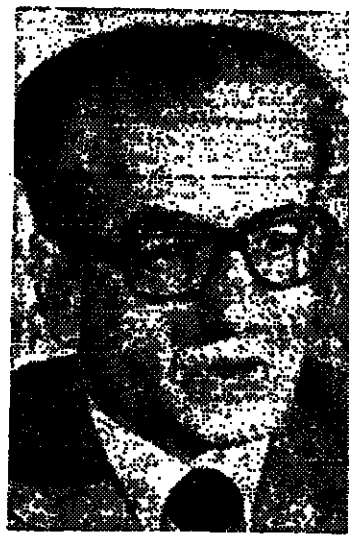
He also said in an interview yesterday that Iran probably will insist on payment for its oil in currencies other than the American dollar if the value of the dollar continues to fall.

The 55-year-old Shah suggested that America's credibility with its allies was not necessarily damaged by U.S. policy in Indochina and he blamed Israeli "stubbornness" for the failure of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's recent peace-making mission in the Middle East.

But the Shah, leader of the world's second-largest oil-exporting nation, dwelt primarily on the issue of petroleum.

Inflation Rate

"You people [in the West] in the last year or two have had an inflation rate between 12 and 15 per cent—up to 27 per cent," he said. "The price of oil has



The Shah of Iran

been responsible for only 2 per cent of this. But you have sold your goods at an inflation rate between 12 and 15 per cent—up to 27 per cent," he said. "The price of oil has

50 per cent and even 300 per cent more in price."

"Because of this," he said, "we have got to accept that the principle is the same for raw materials as it is for oil."

He said that if a meeting in Paris this summer fails to achieve understanding between oil-producing and consuming nations, Western countries "will increase the price of their commodities, or keep up the rate of inflation."

In that case, he said, "we are going to defend ourselves by increasing the price of our oil."

The Shah said Iran's recent move in ending its currency link with the dollar, in favor of the special drawing rights of the International Monetary Fund, would not mean an end to quoting oil prices in dollars.

Watching the Dollar

He was asked if he would demand payment in currencies other than the dollar in view of the dollar's continuing weakness.

"Probably," he said. "Probably—if the dollar continues to go down. But if it stabilizes, then we shall see."

Western experts said this was the first time the Shah had raised the possibility of such a move. They expressed doubt that Iran would take such a step.

On Indochina, the Shah suggested that other nations need not doubt the reliability of the United States as an ally because of the refusal of Congress to vote more military aid to Saigon.

"We have got to look deeply into every case," he said. "Where the South Vietnamese fighting to the end, doing everything that was necessary for their people and then being let down by the United States?"

"Or from the reports that we get, evacuating three-fourths of their country in a disorderly way, running and not even fighting? So what could the United States do?"

On the Middle East, the Shah said Mr. Kissinger's mission failed because "Israel is much too stubborn—probably because it has a weak government.... The Israelis are not being cooperative or reasonable in their demands."

He assessed Egypt's policies as "practical and comprehensive." He urged Israel to comply with UN resolutions on the return of occupied Arab lands, saying: "They have got to go—out. This is Arab land. It doesn't belong to them."

But he said there was no question of Iran's exerting pressure on Israel by cutting off its oil.

"We do not mix oil with politics," he said. "We sell oil to oil companies and they take it where they want it. It is the same answer when asked if Iran would guarantee oil for Israel in return for Israeli peace concessions."

On another Middle East topic, the Shah said Iran recently halted its support of Kurdish rebels fighting the Iraqi government because the struggle was futile.

"It was useless bloodshed which couldn't lead to anything, so it had to be stopped," he said. The Shah gave the first official confirmation that Kurdish leader Mulla Mustafa Barzani was now living with his family "somewhere near Tehran."

There have been reports that Mr. Barzani would seek asylum in the United States but the Shah said he did not believe Mr. Barzani would leave Iran.

He said Iran would not encourage the thousands of Kurdish refugees who fled Iraq to stay in refugee camps but in Iranian society.

The Shah also said: "Iran would begin to curb its huge program of foreign investments and concentrate more on internal development."

On the subject of ordering the Indian Ocean sea floor "some sort of commonwealth of nations" and said this could include South Africa if it would make "a few changes in the direction of what would be accepted by the United Nations."

He named the Rev. Cecil McGarry of Ireland, one of four assistants-general elected by the order's 304 general congregation earlier this year, to head a study group. The group, which is to report back in seven or eight months, includes Jesuits from inside and outside the order's central government and a lay expert on administration of religious groups, Eoin McCarty of Ireland.

Planners Named In Jesuit Reform

ROME, April 10 (UPI)—The very Rev. Federico Arca, superior general of the Jesuits, today announced a series of appointments in preparation for a reform of the order.

He named the Rev. Cecil McGarry of Ireland, one of four assistants-general elected by the order's 304 general congregation earlier this year, to head a study group. The group, which is to report back in seven or eight months, includes Jesuits from inside and outside the order's central government and a lay expert on administration of religious groups, Eoin McCarty of Ireland.

Western diplomats agree that it would take years to end Iraq's reliance on Soviet weaponry.

Austrian Plane Crashes

VIENNA, April 10.—A Saab-Safr jet of the Austrian Army crashed today near St. Michael in Styria Province, killing the pilot and co-pilot, the army command announced.



THE ANGUISH—An anxious father holding his badly burned son on a tricycle in Phnom Penh while awaiting medical aid. The boy was injured in a rocket attack.

Second Push By Reds Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

nations and identification to confuse their foes.

Sporadic shelling was reported in other areas of South Vietnam, ranging from the town of Phan Thiet in the east to the Mekong Delta, south of Saigon, and Tay Ninh city, 55 miles northwest of the capital.

The Saigon command said 17 rockets hit Tay Ninh city, killing a soldier and wounding 13 persons. It also said 22 Communist-led troops were killed in fighting in Mekong Delta regions and listed government casualties at 11 men killed and 14 wounded.

Plot Assails Thieu

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—A Hanoi broadcast today quoted the South Vietnamese Air Force pilot who bombed President Nguyen Van Thieu's palace Tuesday as saying he decided to carry out the attack in response to a Viet Cong appeal.

The broadcast said the pilot, Nguyen Thanh Trung, made the statement in an interview with the Viet Cong's Gial Phong news agency.

Mr. Trung was quoted as saying he was "highly indignant at the aggressive schemes of the United States and the traitorous acts of the Nguyen Van Thieu clique, who were only concerned with making money for their families out of the blood of the people and soldiers. This is also the feeling of the majority of the air force as well as the army in general and the people in the areas still under Thieu's control."

Other Than Military

PARIS, April 10 (AP)—The Viet Cong is trying to obtain its objectives in South Vietnam "if possible by other than military means," Foreign Minister Nguyen Thi Binh said in an interview published here today.

Mrs. Binh made the statement to a correspondent of Le Monde in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

Lon Nol to Hawaii

NOURAH RAI, Bali, April 10 (AP)—Cambodian President Lon Nol, who has been here for 10 days, left for Hawaii today for medical treatment before going to the continental United States.

President Lon Nol left Cambodia on April 1 in the hope that his departure would lead to peace talks with the rebels.

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A Child Having Only One Parent Is an Orphan Under Saigon Law

SAIGON, April 10 (AP)—Under South Vietnamese law, a child with only one parent is, legally, an orphan.

This is the main reason why South Vietnam has such a high proportion of orphans. Vietnamese and U.S. officials estimate there are 800,000 to 1 million such children in the country, most of them children of soldiers or civil servants killed in the war.

U.S. government officials have estimated that 25,000 such orphans live in the 110 registered orphanages or other child-care institutions in South Vietnam.

These statistics indicate that relatively few legal orphans actually live in institutions in South Vietnam. Most continue to live with their mothers or relatives.

Under Vietnamese law, any child whose mother or next-of-kin is willing to sign a release is eligible for adoption, whether or not that child actually lives in an institution.

The release is the first step in the adoption process. It once was such a lengthy procedure that many adoptive parents simply gave up rather than go through two or more years of government red tape.

In the last year, however, the system has been streamlined and, for the 1,700 orphans who recently left, much of the paperwork beyond the release was simply waived by the Saigon government.

Ford Asks for \$722 Million In Military Aid for Vietnam

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress to re-examine the use of trade and economic sanctions "as weapons to alter the internal conduct" of the Soviet Union.

"However well intentioned the goals," he said, these actions have been "self-defeating" and have "damaged our foreign policy."

Mr. Ford said that he hoped to visit China later this year to "accelerate improvement in our relations."

Despite recent reverses to U.S. diplomacy suffered around the globe, Mr. Ford declared that the American citizens "can be proud of what their nation has achieved."

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All-Requests Rejected

Thousands in U.S. Ask to Join Saigon, Phnom Penh Arm

By Elizabeth Becker

WASHINGTON, April 10 (WF)—In the last few months, the embassies of South Vietnam and Cambodia have received thousands of offers from U.S. men to fight in Southeast Asia.

From all parts of the United States, the men have written or phoned in requests to fight in the armies of Cambodia and South Vietnam. All have been politely refused.

These prospective volunteers—a curious collection of military veterans of all ranks, unemployed teen-agers who have never been outside the United States and men worried about the safety of their Vietnamese friends—have strong and varied motivations.

In telephone interviews this week, some said they wanted to earn money as mercenaries, others wanted to fight Communism and one wanted to rescue a sweetheart.

Undaunted by the 1973 Paris peace accords, which forbade further U.S. military involvement in Indochina, some of the men have asked to change their citizenship.

Citizenship Requests

"We passed these requests [for citizenship] to Phnom Penh, but they said, 'No, we have enough Cambodians,'" said Pong Meth Gaffar, the press attaché for the Cambodian Embassy.

The South Vietnamese Embassy, however, has given out about 20 citizenship forms, but no American has been able to fulfill the requirements of fluency in Vietnamese and residency in Vietnam for at least three years.

Col. Nguyen Hien Dien, the military attaché for the South Vietnamese Embassy, said that South Vietnam does not hire mercenaries, and refused his application to be a mercenary "making \$5,000 a month" in the army.

In the mother of veteran Richard Biele, said she was happy that her son was not allowed to go back.

Love Is Motive

"He was in love with a woman over there and he told me he wanted to go to Vietnam and get her back," Mrs. Biele said this week.

Retired U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. James Alkin Jr., a pilot for Alpine Air in Aurora, Colo., said he did not care for the South Vietnamese. "I wouldn't be fighting for them," he said, adding that he was opposed to Communism and hated to see America lose a war.

"It's pride in America, you bet," he said in a telephone interview.

The Cambodian Embassy has received between three and five calls a day during the last three months and more than 500 letters and many cables from men who say they speak in this name of from anywhere between five and a few thousand men," according to the press attaché.

The offers to fight for South Vietnam are greater since fewer U.S. servicemen fought in Cambodia.

Buddies, Weapons

"I got 10, 20 calls every day from men who ask to go and fight," Col. Dien said. "I guess maybe five get a thousand or more letters but these are sent to Saigon.... They say they have buddies, or arms and ammunition."

In an interview with the South Vietnamese military attaché, a veteran unfolded his plan to raise an army, despite many restrictions.

Bart Bonner, 34, a former marine, told the South Vietnamese attaché that he had "quiet or clandestine ways" to raise a private volunteer force of 25,000 U.S. veterans to fight in South Vietnam under the Confederate flag.

"I'm thinking of an army outside the influence of the government," Mr. Bonner, a Watertown, Mass., resident, said.

These "so-called" refugees said, "are needed by Saigon to continue the war."

He said that the gains Khmer Rouge forces in the north of the Viet Cong in 1973. "The liberation of the north," he said, "is what we need for a peaceful, independent state and to decide the terms of problems without a sign interference."

This reference to "forfeiture" was as close as Kosygin came to singing United States.

Report Says U Was Warned

SAIGON, April 10 (AP)—U.S. officials in South Vietnam received advance warning President Nguyen Van Thieu might abandon a large part of his country without a according to a report put today by the Cox Newspress.

The report, by David K. Logan, a U.S. official, said that the South Vietnamese government was given to U.S. officials a copy of a report that the South Vietnamese government was planning to abandon a large part of its country without a according to a report put today by the Cox Newspress.

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Kosygin H Reds' Succ In Indochina

By Peter Osso

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—Soviet Premier Leonid Brezhnev said today that the Communists in Vietnam "are an inevitable part of the struggle of every progressive and revolutionary force in the world."

But in the first Communist North Vietnamese official South, Mr. Kosygin did not say that the Communists were confined to the Saigon go which he charged has been "violating" the Paris agreement since it was 1973.

Mr. Kosygin spoke at a visit to Yuzovskiy Dneprovskiy who arrived today for a visit. A speech was carried by the official news agency.

Low-Key Approval

The conclusion of any to the United States, to the version distributed in Soviet effort to take a low-key approach to concern reverses to U.S. policies in Indochina.

Newspaper comment recent days have been however, of U.S. support government of President Van Thieu and accused "circles" in Washington of lying for new measures to a Thieu regime from falling.

Mr. Kosygin's remarks might not contain standard formulations. Soviet sources have been to give a public impression over-exploiting U.S. sets Indochina out of deference own stated policy of better relations with the States.

Nonetheless, the absence but the most indirect reference to the U.S. role in Indochina was a Soviet leader speech was regarded here as a sign of a change in policy.

U.S. Treasury Secretary William Simon arrived in today and may see Mr. Kosygin or the Soviet Communist leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

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No Contradiction Seen

U.S. Trade, Anti-Americanism Are Blended by Iraqi Regime

By Holger Jensen

BAGHDAD, April 10 (AP)—Socialist Iraq is both anti-American and the fastest growing market for U.S. goods in the Arab world.

Its police cars come from Detroit, its airliners from Seattle, its wheat from Kansas. Yet its political leaders and newspapers continually assail "American imperialism" in the Middle East and Washington's support of Israel.

Senior officials of the ruling Baath party see no contradiction in this blend of trade and polemics.

"We cannot sacrifice technology for ideology," said Sabah Kachachi, a University of Illinois graduate who directs Iraq's industrial planning.

Russians Preferred

"Politically, we still prefer the Russians. But we have to go to the West for the best technology. If we could get it from someone other than the Americans, we would."

Iraq is the only Arab country that has not resumed diplomatic relations broken with the United States during the Arab-Israeli war of 1967. During that time, however, U.S.-Iraq trade has jumped from less than \$20 million a year to nearly \$300 million.

Information Minister Tariq Asis said the reasons for the diplomatic rift "have not yet changed. It is not true that we will soon resume diplomatic relations with Washington."

"We have developed commercial relations with the United States," he said.

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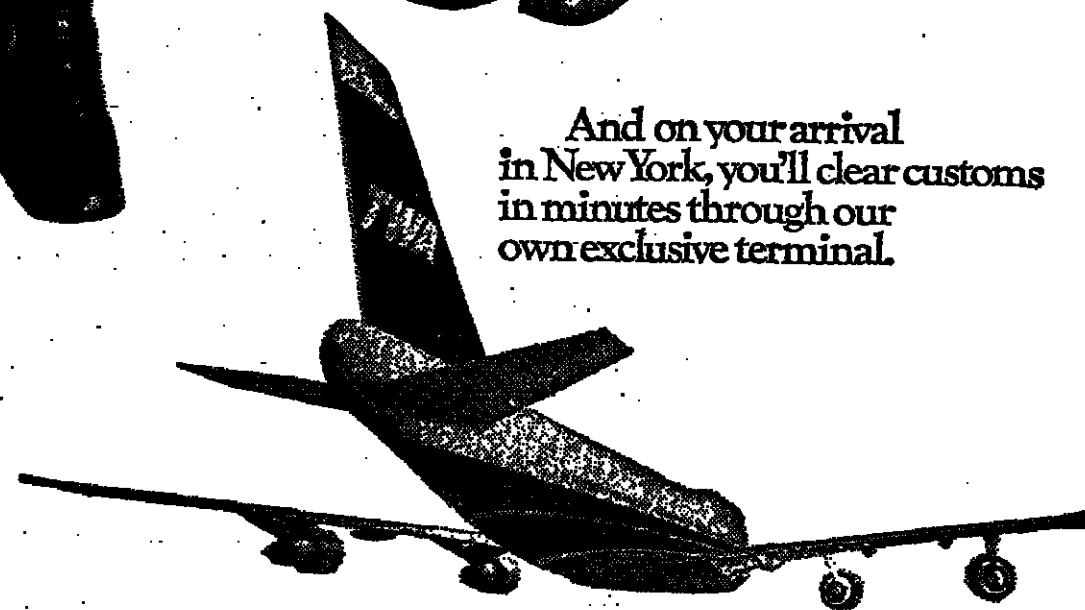
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To Restore Perspective

No task is more challenging for the highest leadership of this land than to correct the erroneous impression abroad among America's friends that the United States is in danger of collapsing as a world power.

President Ford, having done a good deal to create this unwarranted despair by the excesses of his own polemical rhetoric, has the opportunity—in his foreign policy report to Congress—to begin the task of restoring perspective and reviving confidence in America's will and capacity. The advance signs from Washington indicate that he well understands the international mischief that his administration's excessive doom-saying has unnecessarily inspired.

No serious observer could have believed that the world stature of the United States was hopelessly entwined with the fate of a Cambodian general named Lon Nol in Phnom Penh. If the President and the secretary of state had not said so often that it was after all the history of the past decade. No one could have concluded that the honor of the United States was at stake in sustaining Saigon's dwindling defense perimeter—if the President and secretary of state had not repeatedly assigned such an inflated extension of moral duty to this country.

Foreign policy setbacks in Indochina, the Middle East, in Portugal perhaps—though much of the handwringing there may be grossly premature—have been allowed to coalesce as a pattern of "decline" and "retreat," to use the words emblazoned on the covers of America's top opinion makers, giving force to just such downgrading of America's strength and dependability.

It is not surprising that observers far from Washington should fail to appreciate the partisan context in which so many of the dire forebodings were uttered, their clear intent to frighten or shame a restive Congress into appropriating more face-saving funds or to shift blame for foreign policy ventures that failed.

The irresponsibility of this rhetoric is made more evident by the fact that the wrong people have believed it. The audience to which it was addressed, the Congress, is even less sympathetic now than it was a month ago to giving South Vietnam or Cambodia any more military materiel. By contrast, the administration's statement of fear for the future seems to have been taken at face value by many in foreign lands, both friends and foes.

President Ford can do much to repair the damage of these impudent and inaccurate assessments. The example of De Gaulle's France after the ruinous Algerian war is much on many Americans' minds these days. The French demonstrated then how a seeming national disaster could be turned into a foundation for new international stature. The potential for the United States, with its enormous resources, is even greater.

The injury this country has suffered in Indochina will not heal quickly; the coming months in the Middle East will sorely test the American people's powers of judgment and of resolution but the first step to be taken right now is for the nation's leaders to stop making people believe that things are worse than they are.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Thaw in South Africa?

Prime Minister Vorster of South Africa knows that any hope he may have for an enduring peaceful relationship with Black Africa requires meaningful changes at home. In addition to helping resolve the issues of Rhodesia and Namibia he has now authorized a modest but significant first step toward change of a kind that would impress South Africa's critics everywhere.

The government has lifted one of the restrictions long enforced on Robert Sobukwe, leader of the banned Pan-African Congress, who spent ten years in prison after leading a demonstration against South Africa's draconian pass laws just prior to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960. The relaxation will allow Mr. Sobukwe to practice law in Kimberley and thus to earn a living for his family of six for the first time since his arrest fifteen years ago.

Mr. Sobukwe holds the equivalent of three

university degrees, one earned by correspondence from London University during his imprisonment on Robben Island. Even while under drastic restrictions since his release, he has managed to study law and qualify as an attorney at 50, and despite his long absence from public life, he probably commands more respect from South African blacks than any other leader except Nelson Mandela, still serving a life term on Robben Island.

We hope the government will soon follow up this first step by lifting all restrictions on Mr. Sobukwe—a man who never departed the path of peaceful protest—and by initiating lenience as well for Mr. Mandela and the other restricted and imprisoned African leaders. Few acts would do more to lift South Africa's standing in Africa and around the world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Back to 'Step by Step'

The widespread impression that American diplomacy has reached a dead end in the Middle East, and that there is no place to go except to a sterile slugging match at Geneva, may be unwarranted. Egypt's President Sadat said on March 29, "The Geneva conference will not be the only framework of our work," and his diplomats are now conferring quietly with Washington. Israel even more openly solicits renewed American diplomatic activity. "The first option," Israeli Ambassador Dinitz said on April 1, would be to "resume the negotiations for the limited agreement on the basis of the Egyptian formula of no resort to force." The way Mr. Dinitz tells the story, it was not the Israelis who broke off the talks; Egypt declined to receive, through Dr. Kissinger, Israel's proffered "modification," the Israeli envoy argues. But "we are prepared to pursue [the same limited agreement] from the point where we stopped," he declared last week.

It is too early to tell whether the United States will get a chance to revive the "step-by-step" approach and seek to promote a limited Egyptian-Israeli agreement, an agreement desirable both for its own sake and for the helpful example and impetus it would give to Geneva. For Dr. Kissinger to get back into the process in some way might be considered risky and unwarranted unless there were strong prior assurances of success. Yet the reasons why Egypt and Israel wish to keep the United States engaged are substantial. For Egypt, American engagement allows it to keep applying its strategy of using Washington to lean on Tel Aviv; Mr. Sadat may also see the American option as providing a safety net under Geneva, just as Geneva was a safety net under the Kissinger shuttle. As for Israel, unless and until it adopts a whole new policy of launching a major diplomatic initiative on its own, it has no alternative to relying on the United States.

Since Dr. Kissinger's mission was, as he put it, "suspended," have events made Egyptian-

Israeli agreement more likely? Has Israel reconsidered its rejection of the Egyptian no-force proposal in the light of the harsh impact of the rejection in the United States? Has President Sadat so proven his pan-Arab loyalties that he can now resume the bilateral negotiating process broken off last month?

Whatever the answers, one other consideration is important to get negotiations again on track. That is that past agreements must be strictly observed. We refer to Mr. Sadat's announcement of the reopening of the Suez Canal, on which we commented—without sufficient information—the other day. In the first Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement of January 1974, Israel agreed to move back from the canal only after Egypt's private assurance to the United States that the waterway would be opened when cleared and that Israel-bound cargo, but not Israeli-flag vessels, would then be allowed through it.

With a flourish suggesting magnanimity rather than fulfillment of an obligation, Mr. Sadat announced on March 29 that the canal, now almost completely cleared, would reopen on June 5 to "world navigation." Other Egyptian officials then passed the word that Israeli cargoes would be barred. This would be a clear-cut violation of an Egyptian undertaking to the United States. To allow it to happen would cast a dark shadow over the whole negotiating process, just as that process may be resuming anew in or out of Geneva. We assume that President Sadat's word in negotiations is trustworthy and that the officials who indicated that Egypt planned to renege on a solemn undertaking—conveyed through American good offices—were not speaking for him. Otherwise there is not much point in pursuing further negotiations pointing toward new interim agreements which in all likelihood will involve the same sort of three-cornered reliance on American good offices.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

April 11, 1900

WASHINGTON—Foreign policy looms large in the forthcoming American Presidential campaign. President McKinley probably will be opposed by Mr. William Jennings Bryan again and there is also the added uncertainty of just what war hero Admiral George Dewey will do. Will he run as an independent or support one of the two men, all revolves around what position the U.S. will take toward England, the Boers and non-intervention.

Fifty Years Ago

April 11, 1925

NEW YORK—The Famous Players Film Company, which owns the property formerly occupied by Shanley's Restaurant in Times Square, between 43d and 44th Streets, announced today that a 29-story office building will be erected on the site. The office building, however, will also include a large theater, probably the largest motion-picture theater in New York City, which will be called the Paramount theater and will show exclusively Paramount pictures.



'What We Need Is New Leadership!'



'New Leadership—That's What We Need!'

A Voice From Virginia on Recrimination

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—I had a telephone call the other day from a man with the deep soft voice of Tidewater Virginia.

"We lost our only son in Vietnam in 1968," he said.

There was a pause after the pain of that beginning. Then he said he was deeply worried at the attempts to assign blame in America for what had happened in South Vietnam—to blame Congress for the collapse of the Saigon army.

"The memory of those who gave their lives in Vietnam deserves better than that," he said. "We are not responsible for the collapse. It would be terrible if we added recrimination over that to everything else in this country. We must stop it."

"I was a cold warrior. But when my son died, I tried to find out why. I went back to the university; I didn't work for two years. I learned that we never belonged in Vietnam. And I learned years ago that the ARVN (the Saigon army) would never fight. I learned that by talking to Americans who had been in combat in Vietnam."

"Don't mention my name," he said. "I've had enough self-play. I don't want to play from anyone else. I just wish I could do something—tell people—to stop the recrimination."

Hard to Continue

The conclusions reached by the gentleman from Virginia as he searched for his own answers to tragedy would not all be accepted by all Americans, of course. But I think it would be hard for any political leader to talk with him and then go on playing the politics of recrimination over Vietnam.

Years ago Alastair Buchan, the distinguished British scholar of international security affairs, warned that the United States would be severely tested when the day of reckoning in Vietnam finally came—when indigenous strength told, that is, and the Communist side prevailed. As that happens, now, we can see that the event will indeed measure our political maturity. National character is tested most profoundly in reaction to adversity.

In our system the president bears a heavy responsibility for leading the country through times of frustration and remorse. President Ford's leadership, in the weeks since South Vietnam began unraveling, has had a curiously ambivalent quality.

Ford's words have been on the whole unhelpful. While saying he would not blame Congress for the debacle, he has still invited the public to do so.

One of the oddest things was a statement by Ford at his news conference of April 3. "We promised with the signing of the Paris peace accords," he said, "that we would make military hardware available to the South Vietnamese government on a replacement, one-for-one basis."

Unfortunately we did not carry out that promise."

But there was no such promise in any published document or statement at the time of the peace accords in 1973. Secretary of State William P. Rogers was asked at a Senate hearing on Feb. 21, 1973, "Have we given any commitment to the South Vietnamese regarding future levels of assistance?" he answered: "No."

And on March 25, 1974, Henry Kissinger wrote to Sen. Edward Kennedy that "the U.S. has no bilateral written commitment" to Saigon.

Thus Ford's remark had to be either a mistake or a reference to some secret "promise." In either case, it invited another round of bitterness over executive deception and secrecy in regard to Vietnam. That has quickly begun, with Sen. Henry M. Jackson's charge of secret undertakings and the lame White House response that there were some "private assurances" to President Thieu—but that the

gist became public. Was there a "promise?" What exactly did it say?

But the President's actions have been in contrast to his misinterpreted words. The important thing is what he has not done. He has not sent American bombers back over Indochina or taken any other step to reinstate this country directly in the war.

In that respect Gerald Ford makes a difference—a great and salutary difference. If the team of Nixon and Kissinger was still making U.S. policy, judging by the record of 1969-74, there would have been some aggressive U.S. military action by now, whatever the law says. (An act of Aug. 15, 1973, prohibits any U.S. military action in or over Indochina. When Congress later passed the vaguer War Powers Act, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger asked lawyers whether it could be read as overriding the strict 1973 ban—and allowing some quick action if necessary for Indochina.)

For Ford to accept the failure of policies he long supported as a congressman cannot be easy, especially when he is surrounded by men who helped make those policies. It cannot be easy for Americans generally to recover from the illusions most of us had about Vietnam. But if the gentleman from Virginia finds it in him to forego recrimination, it should be possible for the rest of us.

Editor's Note. The second and last paragraph of Article 7 of the Cease-Fire Agreement . . . on ending the war and restoring peace in Vietnam reads: "The two South Vietnamese parties shall be permitted to make periodic replacement of armaments, munitions and war material which have been destroyed, damaged, worn out or used up after the cease-fire, on the basis of place-for-place, of the same characteristics and properties, under the supervision of the Joint Military Commission of Control and Supervision."

Portugal's Problems—Indifference

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The insipidity of our Central Intelligence Agency is a matter of concern for those who think about the problems of the day after tomorrow—for instance, about the disintegration of NATO and what that would mean; for instance, about the loss of the Azores. A great deal has been said about this curious paralysis that is setting in on U.S. foreign policy. Did you know that, as things now stand, no covert action of any significance can be taken without the written—yes, written—authorization of the President, and without communicating the nature of the enterprise to 50, yes 50, congressmen and senators? As well announce the enterprise at a press conference.

Consider Portugal. The Communists there are playing a game both sly and obvious. Already, they have sharply eliminated from effective participation the parties on the moderate right, and center. The ballot-counting will be done by Communist agents, and what we shall probably see is not a Communist coup of the Czechoslovakian kind, though that would be easy to arrange as things are going, but a Communist-ordered government dominated ostensibly by the military, though actually by the Communist party.

Now this is something that need not, actually, be. That is to say, dispassionate soundings of Portuguese opinion suggest that in a genuinely free, contested election, the Communists would win something on the order of 10 per cent of the vote. To use the popular phrase of the day, would we conclude that the Communists do not have "the will to resist"? I invite you, with all the will in the world to resist, to go and stage a pro-democratic rally in Lisbon these days. You need not only the will to resist, but something on the order of physical immortality.

Under normal, healthy circumstances, the CIA would, behind the scenes, be active in helping the democratic forces in Portugal. How? Well, let's think. What's the stuff of revolution, before the jack-boots men take final control? Television. Radio. Pamphlets. Newspapers. These are almost impossible to maintain in Portugal given the harassment by the Communists. Under the circumstances, true friends of Portugal would undertake to help. By, for instance, getting the printing done, delivering the papers to specified points, helping with the distribution. What you need, primarily, is cash, and facilities. That, and a sense of fraternity with other people in the world who identify themselves with your struggle.

The internal preoccupations of Europe have been much written about. But it seems incredible that there should be so little expressed concern over what is happening in Portugal. I have a feeling I know the psychological causes of it.

Many Europeans are indulging themselves in a retrospective point over the long dominance of Salazar. I can hear the boulevardiers of Paris saying it: "Why should we concern ourselves over

something on the order of 10 per cent of the vote. To use the popular phrase of the day, would we conclude that the Communists do not have "the will to resist"? I invite you, with all the will in the world to resist, to go and stage a pro-democratic rally in Lisbon these days. You need not only the will to resist, but something on the order of physical immortality.

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Many Europeans are indulging themselves in a retrospective point over the long dominance of Salazar. I can hear the boulevardiers of Paris saying it: "Why should we concern ourselves over

the loss of Portuguese freedom? They haven't had any freedom in generations. They don't know what it's like. If they could live for so long under a fascist, why not let them live for a while under the Communists?"

What's wrong with that statement is several things. 1) It is wrong to seek to punish a whole people because they were punished before. If a man is detected, forgotten at Devil's Island for 20 years, it is not appropriate to say: let him continue to live there another 20 years. The difference between life under Salazar and life under a Communist dictator is qualitatively huge. If you attack any importance at all to say, freedom of religion, freedom of emigration, freedom of movement, freedom to change one's job, freedom to join a union, freedom to rest, books of one's choice, freedom to non-political justice by the court.

Indigenous

But most importantly, 3) Salazar was an indigenous despot. He came to power at a moment when Portugal was deep in anarchy. He never attempted to export his rule: Mozambique and Angola had been Portuguese forever, and on the day he died, Portugal did not lay claim to an inch of territory it hadn't had when Salazar came in.

By contrast, the Communists are unabashed in league with Communists the world over, most particularly the Soviet Union. Their aim is to neutralize NATO and, perhaps by the exercise of just a little restraint, overcome that lingering fear of Communist rule in Italy and France where the huge Communist parties are restrained by that well-grounded fear that they would go too far if in power.

Where, then, are the brigades? Where are the expressions of support for the democratic groups in Portugal? Or is it assumed that the problem will be solved by sending in, at the margin, a military detachment to short a Communist take-over? How lonely it is, nowadays, to be afraid in the world, desiring freedom for yourself, and help from those who have it.

Thoughts The Domino Theory

By Joseph Kr

BARRAIN—One way to domino theory is to the dominoes. So while in Europe, the Middle East, the Persian Gulf, been asking officials the domino to the root in S Asia.

The comments, while conclusive, are curious, structure. They indicate, larger extent than seen easily realized, how many dominoes lie in the eye beholder.

Consider, first, the case of Arab, the leader of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. He regards the domino to a Zionist plot designed to what is actually happening in the Middle East.

"Maybe," he said in a view in Beirut, "the United States did lower its assistance to Vietnam and Cambodia, Israel."

"American aid to us is greater than ever. The now have 1,000 planes over us. The 2,500 tanks—more than a fore. So anybody who u domino theory is only to cover up the American r continue the issue."

Opposite View

An almost diametrically view was asserted by Fares, the Israeli defense minister. I saw him in Jerusalem just after the suspension of the latest round in the K shuttle diplomacy.

At that time there were spread rumors that the had refused American aid because the spectacle of east Asia had caused it doubt Washington's word. Fares denied that charge, and said many old rail officials.

But he came back to it. I met a little later when he about relations between the of States and Israel. He "I don't think the United will turn its back on Israel. I think the United will be all the great because, unlike the count Southeast Asia, we have prospered since we came up the Persian Gulf, the does just aren't. Tom High admiral commanding the can naval facility here in rain, was himself deeply d in trying to get more ing for Southeast Asia a few months ago when he was named at the Pentagon. I body is sensitive to a American prestige because sent events he would be the since coming out here, I have chiefly concerned wit positions for the continuat the U.S. naval facility in rain. In the course of negotiations, nobody in the naval government has even tioned Southeast Asia. The government has accepted in diple a new lease on the facility. That's the real The Bahrainis don't have doubts about the United."

Giscard's View

Perhaps the most originalitude finds expression in President Valéry Giscard, who feels that the real Southeast Asia is apt to be effects in Europe. He tells visitors that the stans are not the kind who organize aggression. They cannot resist. ing openings. So he, e events, will push the stans into probes of various spots in southern Europe, tugal, Spain, maybe Iran, perhaps Yugoslavia after passes.

But the French President argues that the United States should continue to strength in Europe, believe it is basically up to the peans to save Europe. Most he certainly doesn't claim United States should hang Southeast Asia. On the cont he wanted an earlier, and graceful, exit.

What all this says to is that in practice other com continue to take the U States very seriously. As to domino theory, it is like theory of the one and the It is so loose and imprecise subject to manifold and even positve interpretation, that i useless for serious purposes. works to reinforce positions ready established—to score p Those who invoke it smug that they are basically not much interested in analysis a polemic.

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PARIS, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1975

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Trans-Arab Oil Pipeline to Close

T. April 10 (UPI).—Four S. oil companies, citing more than \$100 million in losses, announced today they are closing the Trans-Arabian pipeline that routes oil from Saudi Arabia to the Mediterranean.

The pipeline, which has been inactive since 1973, was owned by the Saudi government and operated by the Arab Petroleum Development Corp. (APDC), suspended operations due to rising costs of oil and transit fees.

The 30-mile-long pipeline had been the major supply route for Persian Gulf oil to the Mediterranean.

A spokesman said the main reason for closing the line was shipping rates on super tankers which currently make it impossible to ship oil to Europe.

The pipeline has been the main source of oil for Lebanon, Syria, the three countries which the line in Lebanon's case, it has nothing to do with oil just 1973, when it began shipping supplies in the pipeline.

The pipeline over oil prices. It also stands to lose \$10 million a year in fees paid to them by the owners, Exxon, Texaco, and Standard Oil of California.

Shares Detailed

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Oil's move to expand its role in the economy brought to light some facts.

of the stock of Aramco, are corporation, has ever United States despite published reports of the government having taken 50 percent ownership of the Saudi government is not holder in Aramco, it was.

The government's 50 percent ownership in the company is in the hands of the Saudi government, not the company itself.

use Ras Tanura, Saudi petroleum refinery and other facilities, as well as the stock of Aramco, can be owned 100 percent by U.S. shareholders.

The new arrangement yesterday, Mobil's will rise to 15 percent five-year period, while the other interests of the will decline to 28 1/3 percent, in 1979.

Mobil will not buy the stock from the other shareholders. Instead, the pur-

Firms Cite Loss Of \$100 Million

chase, for an undisclosed price, will be made from Aramco itself. Aramco said the agreement does not have any effect on "existing participation arrangements" with the Saudi government nor on "current negotiations" to revise such arrangements.

For some months, there have been negotiations between the Saudi government and representatives of the four U.S. oil companies on a full take-over of Aramco's operations by the

3 Nations Sign Agreement On Iranian Gas for Germany

MOSCOW, April 10 (UPI).—The Soviet Union, Iran and West Germany signed an agreement today under which Iranian natural gas will be piped across Russian territory to West Germany, the Soviet Tass news agency said.

Western commercial sources said it is the first agreement of its kind involving the three nations and successfully concludes more than a year of tough negotiations.

Tass did not say how much money was involved in the deal. It said that from 1981 a plan to build 13 billion cubic meters of gas a year would be moved through 1,500 kilometers of pipeline to be constructed by Iran.

"The agreement was signed today in Moscow," it resulted from talks held in Tehran, Moscow and Düsseldorf and marks a new step in the progress of economic cooperation among the

Saudi. The negotiations had been expected to be concluded by now.

In its initial announcements regarding an earlier 25-percent participation and a later 50-percent participation by the Saudi government, Aramco had referred to the government's share as being in the "concessionary rights" and in Aramco's production.

But it had been widely assumed—and never denied by Aramco, its shareholders or the Saudi government—that the 50-percent ownership and the eventual 100-percent ownership by the government would be in the company itself.

As Oman Seeks Large Loan

BEIRUT, April 10 (UPI).—While his financial advisers are seeking a \$250-million bank loan to bail Oman out of financially troubled waters, the Sultan of Oman is putting up \$50 million to buy a luxury cruise ship.

Sultan Qaboos Bin Said, who succeeded in getting a \$150-million commercial bank loan for his oil-producing nation in January, wants to use the liner as a floating hotel in the harbor of Muscat.

The Sultan is disregarding advice from his financial experts that this and other costly projects he favors are making a shambles of the short-term finances of the strategically located sultanate, according to Western sources frequently in Oman.

Since returning from an official visit to Washington in January, where he discussed military cooperation with the United States, the moody young Sultan has become increasingly withdrawn and inaccessible, according to these sources.

This is especially true for those who urge caution in seeking more outside financing for his ambitious development and military programs. The loans made in January and being sought now would equal 40 percent of this year's expected \$1-billion oil revenue, viewed until recently as a lavish endowment for a nation of fewer than 700,000 inhabitants.

Warning From Bankers

Banking representatives who negotiated the initial \$150-million loan cautioned Omani officials that credit would be increasingly difficult to obtain unless government spending were controlled more tightly. The warning appears to have had little effect, Western sources say.

The Sultan is spending more than 40 percent of this year's estimated \$1.2-billion budget on fighting fewer than 1,000 Communist rebels in the Dhofar Province.

Fast-Spending Sultan To Buy Luxury Liner

By Jim Hoagland

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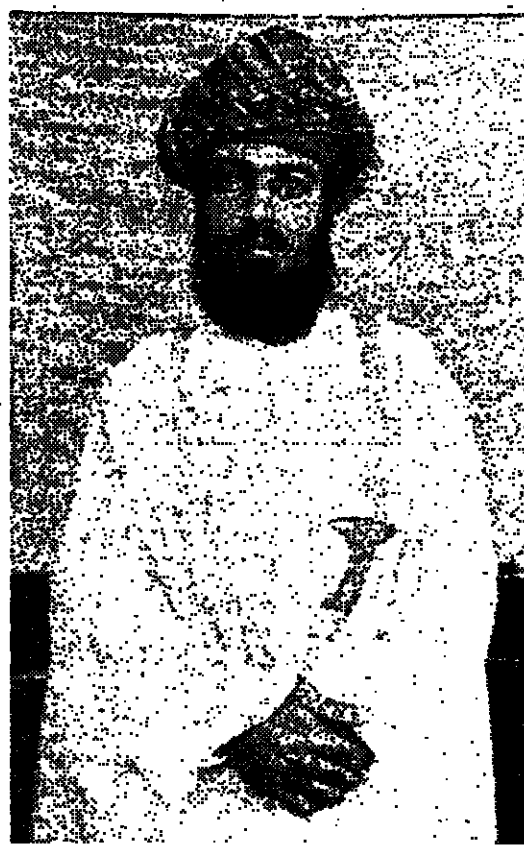
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Sultan Qaboos Bin Said of Oman

His purchases include a squadron of British-made Jaguar fighter bombers, which are among the most sophisticated and expensive warplanes in the world, surface-to-air Rapier missiles and a small number of American-made wire-guided anti-tank missiles.

He is also spending more than \$10 million a year to maintain a color television network, one of a number of prestige projects rushed to completion in time for his national day celebrations last November. Free outdoor color television sets have been set up in Muscat.

Oman produces about 285,000 barrels of relatively low-grade petroleum a day. The sultanate is not a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and, unlike OPEC members Abu Dhabi and Algeria,

is not suffering from a cash flow problem because of reduced production in the current surplus market.

Oman's problem is the rapid rate of expenditure established by the 24-year-old Sultan since he overthrew his tyrannical father, Said Bin Taimur, in 1970. Sultan Said had refused to spend any of the oil revenue on his poverty-stricken country.

The building of 100 new schools, new roads and hospitals has brought an influx of foreign workers into this once isolated land and helped produce one of the world's most sharply rising inflation rates.

About half of Oman's \$200-million foreign exchange reserves are tied up in gold, special drawing rights and foreign currencies that serve as support for the Omani rial.

Market Closes Higher Despite IBM Report

NEW YORK, April 10 (IHT).—New York Stock Exchange investors ignored several items of bad news during the day and pushed prices strongly higher in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 13.3 points to 781.32. It had been up more than 11 in the morning, dipped shortly after noon to about 6, then climbed back up to about 15 at 2 p.m. before settling again toward the close. Gaining issues at the close outnumbered declines by about 965 to 460.

Volume totaled 24.99 million shares compared with 18.12 million shares traded yesterday.

Brokers said the initial rise continued the momentum of yesterday's sharp runup, when the Dow index climbed 18.77 points. Behind the rise, they said, was an improving bond market and lowering interest rates.

One broker said the market was strongly influenced by the performance of IBM, which reported unchanged first-quarter earnings. The market took its big dip at that point. IBM was halted for an influx of orders after falling a bit. However, indications from the Big Board showed that IBM was expected to improve, and along with that the market also rose.

Some brokers said the dip was accompanied by some profit-taking which appeared toward the close in slowing trading.

IBM closed down 1 3/8 at 208 1/8.

Koppers rose 2 to 51 1/2. The company said its first-quarter earnings rose 30 to 40 percent from a year ago.

A.E. Stanley gained 3 1/2 to 77 after reporting second-quarter net loss to \$5.35 a share from 90 cents last year. Also reflecting improved earnings were manufacturers Hanover, up 1 1/4 to 33 3/4, J.P. Morgan, ahead 7/8 to 58 1/8, and Burroughs, up 2 1/2 to 93 1/2.

Ford Motor advanced 1 1/2 to 37 despite a cut in its quarterly dividend. General Motors rose 1 to 42 1/8 but the other major auto makers dropped a fraction.

The American Stock Exchange closed up 0.40 to 80.72.

Most active issue was GRI Corp., which rose 1 1/4 to 11 3/4 on volume of 128,000 shares.

The NASDAQ industrial average rose 0.48 to 78.19 on the over-the-counter market.

In Chicago corn, oats and soybean oil futures closed with limit declines on the Board of Trade

and heavy losses were posted in wheat and soybean futures.

Corn lost up to the limit of 10 cents a bushel, oats were down 6 cents and soybean oil 100 points, or 1 cent a pound. Soybeans fell back 17 cents a bushel and wheat nearly 14 cents. Soybean meal lost \$3 a ton.

Decline in GNP Seen at 10% in U.S. in Quarter

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Assistant Commerce Secretary James Pate said today that he expects that the nation's "real" gross national product will likely show a decline of at least 10 percent in the first quarter.

He told the Conference Board, a private economic research group, that such a sharp drop in the output of goods and services discounted for inflation is expected because of the recent sharp decline in inventories.

The Commerce Department is expected to release first-quarter GNP data Thursday.

Mr. Pate said prospects are good for real growth in the second half of the year to average 4 to 6 percent. But he said that the jobless rate likely will peak at 9 percent and probably not decline appreciably until late this year.

The estimates were made in a speech prepared for delivery in Chicago.

His forecast on unemployment is the highest yet from an administration official. Treasury Secretary William Simon said last week that unemployment might peak at 9 percent. In the last monthly report it was 8.7 percent.

"It appears almost certain that the unemployment rate will move higher—peaking at over 9 percent. And, given the forecast of only a moderate recovery in output during the second half of 1975, the unemployment rate will probably not decline appreciably until late in 1975," he said.

Meanwhile, presidential adviser William Salzman warned of a possible return to high inflation when the current recession is over.

"We do fear the possibility of an inflationary spiral after recovery from the current recession," he told the National Association of Manufacturers meeting here.

France Reduces Discount Rate Third Time in Three Months

PARIS, April 10 (IHT).—For the third time in as many months the discount rate at the Bank of France was cut by a full percentage point today to 10 percent.

The move is more noteworthy for its psychological impact—indicating the government's willingness to continue easing its tight credit policy—than for its direct effect on prevailing rates. The bank rate here in fact stands at the top of the rate structure rather than at the bottom as in most other countries.

The base, day-to-day money market rate is currently 3 3/8 percent. This is a decline of an eighth of a point for the day and coupled with today's bank rate cut is expected to prompt the nation's banks to cut their base lending rate, which is currently 11 1/2 percent.

The general easing follows statements by French Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade that the rate would be cut as part of an overall easing of credit policy. He said, however, that the cut in the rates would be gradual in view of an expected rise in Eurodollar interest rates.

Dollar rates have come down dramatically this year as Washington moved aggressively to stimulate the U.S. economy.

However, the record federal budget deficits expected for this year and next, forcing the government to borrow heavily, are expected to push U.S. rates up somewhat.

With U.S. rates inching up and European rates coming down, bankers expect one of the major causes for the dollar's recent weakness of the foreign exchange market to evaporate.

Booyed somewhat by yesterday's action by the Federal Reserve having its reserve requirements on U.S. banks' borrowing of Eurodollars—a move expected to boost demand for dollars held in Europe—the U.S. currency gained on the major foreign exchange markets today.

In Frankfurt, the dollar closed at 2.3878 deutsche marks, up from 2.3869 DM yesterday. In Zurich, the rate was 2.3755 Swiss francs, up from 2.3657 yesterday. In Paris, the dollar moved to 4.24 francs, up from 4.21 yesterday.

Agfa Gevaert Profit Drops

LEVERKUSEN, W. Germany, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Agfa-Gevaert group's net profit fell by 38.4 percent last year, the German-Belgian camera and film producer reported today.

Earnings totaled 30.7 million deutsche marks, down from 49.8 million DM in 1973, while sales rose 11.4 percent to 2.6 billion DM from 2.3 billion DM.

The company said the decline in profit was due to currency instability and increases in the price of silver, personnel costs and financing charges.

Rowntree MacKintosh Net Up

LONDON, April 10 (AP-DJ).—Net profit rose to 25.7 million at Rowntree MacKintosh in the 53 weeks ended Jan. 4 from 25.2 million in the same period a year ago, the confectionery firm said today.

The profit figures are before an extraordinary gain of \$50,000 last year and an extraordinary loss of \$21.8 million the previous year caused by a loss on the cocoa futures market.

Turnover rose to \$262.1 million from \$204.8 million. The company declared a final dividend of 3.07 pence, making a total for the year of 4.25 pence, up from 3.625 pence.

Eurodollar Loans Rise

WASHINGTON, April 10 (Reuters).—Liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches rose \$1 billion to \$1.98 billion in the week ended April 2, the Federal Reserve reported. This was \$784 million lower than the level of Eurodollar borrowings outstanding in the year-ago week.

To Get Favorable Treatment in Honduras, Italy

U.S. Firm Said to Use Bribes in Business

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP).—The Wall Street Journal says United Brands, a U.S. company, is using \$2.5 million in payoffs to high public officials in Honduras also made payments totaling \$750,000 to Italian officials.

A Securities and Exchange Commission suit filed in Washington yesterday accused United Brands of issuing false reports to hide \$2 million in payoffs to win favorable business treatment by two foreign governments.

The SEC suit identified one of the foreign nations as Honduras, whose name was not named, but the Wall Street Journal said today that the unnamed country was Italy.

United Brands, the world's largest marketer of bananas under the "Chiquita" brand, admitted it funneled \$1.25 million through a Swiss bank account last September to a Honduran official. It said a second payment of \$1.25 million was authorized but never paid.

The SEC charged that in the U.S. district court suit filed in Washington that the money was paid to win favorable tax treatment on its bananas grown in Honduras.

President Accused

Neither United Brands nor the SEC named the officials receiving the money, but the Wall Street Journal said the investigation is centering on President Oswaldo Lopez Arellano.

The Honduran government denied that President Lopez accepted the money. It said the country's council of ministers appointed a special commission to investigate the problem created by information supplied by the American press.

The SEC suit also said United Brands has paid about \$750,000 in cash over the last five years to officials of an unspecified European government—reported by the Wall Street Journal to be Italy—to secure "favorable business opportunities."

One of Biggest

United Brands, a New York-based conglomerate which ranks among the nation's 100 biggest corporations, has several European subsidiaries including fruit operations in Italy and Belgium.

"The company also is a major meatpacker through its John Morrell & Co. subsidiary and grows and markets lettuce through its Inter Harvest subsidiary."

The SEC investigation of Unit-

ed Brands was triggered by the apparent suicide of the company's president, E.L. Black, who fell to his death from the 44th floor of the firm's headquarters on Feb. 3. The SEC routinely investigates the unusual deaths of chief executives of large companies.

The SEC suit is aimed at getting an injunction against further false company statements, which the SEC said were used to keep stockholders from learning of the payments.

Trading in United Brands' stock was suspended yesterday by the SEC until April 14 to give the company time for complete dissemination of the information.

Ford Cuts Quarter Dividend by 25 Per Cent

DEARBORN, Mich., April 10 (AP).—Ford Motor Co. has cut its second-quarter dividend by 25 percent, the first dividend reduction by the firm since the 1968 recession.

Ford's board of directors today declared a 60-cent dividend payable June 2 to shareholders of record on April 30, a cut from the 80 cents a share paid by the firm since the third quarter of 1973.

All four major U.S. automakers have now either cut or eliminated quarterly dividends this year because of declining profits which resulted from a severe sales slump.

Ford's dividend action was not unexpected. With \$2 million shares of stock outstanding, Ford will save about \$18.4 million with the dividend cut.

Financial analysts say the industry as a whole operated in the red during the first quarter of the year, with Ford suffering an estimated \$50-million to \$100-million loss. Official reports of first-quarter results will be released at the end of April.

The automakers also are embarking on unprecedented multi-billion-dollar capital spending programs to bring out new lines of smaller, fuel-efficient models.

The firms need to conserve cash to meet the cost of those programs.

Chairman Henry Ford 2d said the company has spent nearly \$2 billion in North America during the past five years to bring new small cars to the market.

IBM Sales Fall

ARMONK, N.Y., April 10 (Reuters).—International Business Machines Corp. said today outright purchases of data equipment in the first quarter fell "to a level substantially below the comparable period of 1974 as well as the last quarter of 1974."

In a statement, IBM said the purchase decline and the impact of continuing inflation "largely

offset the positive effects of price increases and of growth in other areas of the company."

"Further softening of economic

conditions throughout the world resulted in lower incoming orders and shipments than in any quarter of 1974," IBM said.

Burroughs		Manufacturers Hanover	
First Quarter	1975 1974	First Quarter	1975 1974
Revenue (millions)...	283.2 222.8	Revenue (millions)...	\$39.0 \$31.2
Profits (millions)...	25.5 21.4	Profits (millions)...	\$1.31 \$1.05
Per Share	0.55 0.55	Profits (millions)...	\$52.6 \$31.6
Chemical New York		Per Share	\$1.77 \$1.08
First Quarter	1975 1974	a—Before securities transactions,	
Revenue (millions)...	\$23.2 \$14.9	b—After securities transactions,	
Profits (millions)...	\$2.01 \$1.25	J.P. Morgan	
Per Share	\$27.9 \$14.4	First Quarter	1975 1974
a—Before securities transactions,	\$1.59 \$1.21	Revenue (millions)...	\$51.2 \$41.2
b—After securities transactions,		Profits (millions)...	\$1.23 \$1.07
Control Data		Profits (millions)...	\$48.1 \$40.6
First Quarter	1975 1974	Per Share	\$1.25 \$1.06
Revenue (millions)...	\$28.0 240.4	a—Before securities transactions,	
Profits (millions)...	11.1 15.3	b—After securities transactions,	
Per Share	0.67 0.94	Raytheon	
International Business Machines		First Quarter	1975 1974
First Quarter	1975 1974	Revenue (millions)...	\$59.9 \$39.1
Revenue (millions)...	3,572.0 3,001.7	Profits (millions)...	15.9 12.2
Profits (millions)...	437.3 431.3	Per Share	1.06 0.82
Per Share	2.95 2.94	Rockwell International	
Diamond Shamrock		Second Quarter	1975 1974
First Quarter	1975 1974	Revenue (millions)...	1,238.0 \$83.6
Revenue (millions)...	\$69.7 305.1	Profits (millions)...	21.0 34.5
Profits (millions)...	25.8 19.3	Per Share	0.56 1.00
Per Share	1.57 1.16	St. Michaels	
		Revenue (millions)...	2,427.5 1,891.6
		Profits (millions)...	43.3 63.4
		Per Share	1.16 1.84

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L'assemblée générale des actionnaires tenue le 8 avril 1975 a décidé la distribution d'un dividende final et complémentaire pour l'exercice 1974 de U.S. \$3. par action de \$100 de valeur nominale, payable contre remise du coupon No. 7 aux guichets des établissements suivants:

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Banque du Rhône et de la Tamise S.A., Genève.

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-1975- Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s. High Low	Net Last change	-1975- Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s. High Low	Net Last change	-1975- Stocks and High. Low. Div in \$		Sta. P/E 100s. High Low	Net Last change					
27	22 1/4	Grace	1.60	7	7 3/4	27%	25%	37 1/4	+	4%	2 1/2	LFE Co	6	1	30s	37

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INDUS.	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	1974-1975 HIGH-LOW	MON.-WEDS. HIGH-LOW	P/E (x)	YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR. 71-72	SHRS. OUTS.	LATEST COMPANY NEWS												
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	435 - 342	522	519 - 508	12	5.3	55.52 - 40.83 - 40.83	7,958	Dividend +25%. Distribution of bonus shares = 1 new share for 3 old ones.											
BIC	Pen. lighters	749 - 372	554	559 - 546	15	1.1	28.28 - 33.70 - 27.23 c	1,800	New share distribution based on one new share for five old ones.											
BOUYGUES	Construct.	680 - 248	709	694 - 674	15	2.4	32.00 - 42.50 - 47.50	480	20 Fr. net dividend (+3-3 Fr.) to be proposed May 13 shareholders meeting.											
BSN - GERVAIS - DAN.	Glass, food	1174 - 342	975	520 - 530	6	4.4	71 - 87 - 108 c	2,332	Group consolidated turnover for last 9 months '74 = +7.9%.											
CHARGEURS REUNIS	Holding	334 - 137.10	169.50	146 - 163.10	20	5.3	9.30 - 9.50 - 9.50	1,024	Interim dividend payment of 10 Fr. per share on Dec. 31, 1974.											
CREDIT COMM. FRAN.	Bank	158.40 - 99	134.20	135 - 134	14	4.7	10.16 - 12.47 - 13.82	3,445	Belair bank recently opened: French branches now total 28.											
CREDIT INDUSTRIAL COM.	Bank	179 - 94.50	122.50	119.90 - 119	14	4.7	7.40 - 9 - 8.63	3,881	C.I.C. Group totals 1,985 branches, 149 of which are in the Paris area.											
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind.	189.50 - 103	178	185 - 179.50	11	3.7	— - 9.22 - 15.24 c	2,547	Est. cons. net results: cash flow 500 MF (+122%), net earn. 50 MF (+72%).											
EURAFRANCE	Holding	231 - 105	180	179 - 174.80	—	5.8	(non significant)	2,892	Holdings 30-74: Socov, 50% Insurance 14%; Chers. Reunis, 14%; ether, 17%.											
FERROD S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	338 - 135	296	299.20 - 290.70	11	5.2	21.40 - 24.57 - 27.19	1,488	15 Fr. dividend (12.58 Fr. in '73) to be proposed for '74.											
FRANCAISE PETROLES	Petrol.	219 - 75	135	134.90 - 131	3	6.2	26.10 - 27.05 - 40.90	13,889	CFP group wins prosecution rights for Senegal radioactive area, rare earths.											
GENER. DE Fonderie	Mec. cons.	330 - 127	174.90	178 - 145.10	4	7.2	19.90 - 26.85 - 41.19	902	Subsidiary, Becove-Thomasse, to build Warsaw metal complex (10,000 daily).											
IMETAL	Mining	135.10 - 71	86.70	84 - 82.20	12	3.4	20.70 - 19.52 - 7.39	7,944	Imetal has acquired 9.9% share capital of Lead Industries Group Ltd.											
LMIT (Motériel Tél.)	Electric	2430 - 1210	2360	2245 - 2099	36	1.7	48.28 - 54.52 - 66.34	706	Norway phone contract for Trondheim University electronic exchange.											
LYON. DES EAUX	Utilities	547 - 245.70	495	485 - 473	25	2.9	16.86 - 26.73 - 19.87	1,487	1974 turnover = 654.79 million Fr. up 22% vs. 1973.											
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	1281 - 356	555	546 - 536	17	1.3	16.98 - 22.40 - 31.77 c	3,156	Consolid. profit per share: Fr. 22.70 vs. Fr. 21.56; Dividend: Fr. 11 vs. Fr. 7.40.											
PARIBAS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	183 - 101	170	169 - 168	6	5.6	16.05 - 18.85 - 21.32 c	10,160	Expect 1974 results to exceed 45 million Fr. vs. 42,800,000 in 1973.											
PATERNELLE	Hold. (fin)	240 - 105.10	142	144 - 140.20	14	4.8	9.23 - 11.16 - 10.09	3,672	Diversified portfolio holdings + key stakes in 13 banks since 1972.											
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin)	87 - 30.20	69.90	69.90 - 69.56	6	6.0	13.99 - 4.32 - 11.71	2,825	1974 consolidated sales = 22,221 million Fr. vs. 36.9% vs. 1973.											
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM	Chem. min	145.40 - 100	128	128.30 - 126.80	9	6.4	12.20 - 10.90 - 14.90	25,162	Auton.: '74 turnover +15.6%; prod. -5%; Sales: France -19%; Export +10%.											
PERRIER	Bever. soft	335 - 109.20	717.30	719 - 116.10	10	6.8	8.66 - 8.94 - 11.42 c	5,254	Group '74 results: 2,150 mil. Fr. (+24.4%) Parent Co., 1,764.2 mil. Fr. (+21.2%).											
PELUGEOT	Holding	311.90 - 122.40	264.80	269 - 253.50	4	3.4	49.81 - 68.26 - 71.84 c	4,692	Group consolid. turnover: 2,812 million Fr. vs. 2,240 mil. Fr. (+24.2%).											
REDOUTE	Mail order	805 - 310.40	500	500 - 501	14	1.9	25.58 - 38.89 - 37.84 c	928	1974 turnover of the parent company: 1,878 million Fr. (+24.2%).											
ROUSSEAU-UCLAF	Pharmac.	315 - 267	319	315 - 307	11	2.1	19.51 - 13.85 - 26.24	2,028												
SKIS ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf.	2512 - 800	1795	1761 - 1717	28	1.7	41.62 - 51.72 - 54.52	221												
SEFIS (Cie Financ.)	Holding	285 - 141	259.90	259.80 - 256	5	5.4	42.22 - 49.14 - 55.76 c	9,909												
TELEMECANIQUE	Electric	1948 - 590	958	950 - 945	28	1.1	24.38 - 26.61 - 34.02	918												

(a) P/E calculated on '73 earnings.

* Tax credit not included.

C: Consolidated.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

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1

1975—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net	1975—	Stocks and	Sls.	Net	1975—	Stocks and	Sls.
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[illegible]

You be Harry...

Fred: Harry, in Canada, telephone companies can make a profit.

It says here that they've got about \$6 billion in assets and over \$2 billion in revenue last year.

They've averaged more than 10 per cent growth per year in net income for the last four years.

Harry: It still doesn't ring a bell.
What kind of history do they
have?

Fred: (Explains slowly). Harry...
the telephone was invented
in Canada, 100 years ago.

**Bell Canada went public
around the turn of this century**

They've got a fistful of solid growers like their largest subsidiary, Northern Electric, who manufacture the hardware. They're doing business in the United States.

'They're offering advice all over the world to governments who pay for it.

They've just developed something called Dataroute, which moves computer information country wide

And now they're also marketing a little number called Datapac which will do for the computer what the telephone did for conversation. They...

Harry: Who did you say this was?

Fred: The Bell Canada Group.
They have continuing applied research to develop scientific ideas into useable consumer gear.

Hatty, I can't tell you all the things they do.

They've got a quarter of a million shareholders.

Harry: I know, I know.

All little old ladies with ten shares each and all of whom show up at the A.G.M.

Fred: How did you know that?
I thought you'd never heard
of them.

Harry: Come on Fred. I'm your broker.

Fred: (Long, long pause) Harry?

Harry: Mmm.


Fred: Harry, I don't have a broker.

Harry: Then you had better disregard all the advice I've given you.

Fred: What advice?
Listen, is this

Harry: No.

Fred: I must have the wrong Harry.

 (Fred hangs up. But it doesn't change the facts.)

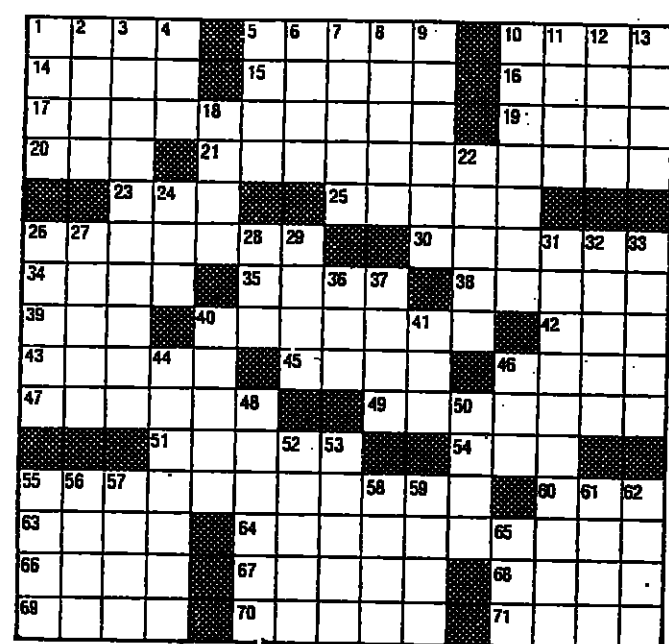
Bell Canada

PE

-By Will Weng

51 Right-hand nape

1 Korean coin	54 Tennis shot	26 Vocation
5 To fetch — of water"	55 Broken	27 Desert spot
10 Area measure: Abbr.	60 Roman 52	28 Shade tree
4 Debauchee	63 Bistro	29 Telephone part
15 Abzug	64 Broken	31 Broken
16 San —	66 Spoon	32 Mrs. Charles and Mrs. Helmer
17 Broken	67 — a time	33 Work
18 Role for a diva	68 Don Juan's mother	34 assignment
20 Seaver or Namath	69 Loil	35 Greek letter
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4 Cheers		48 Sound of rustling silk
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8 "All — gold that glitters"		52 Early rabbi
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11 Broken		56 Zola novel
12 Numerical prefix		57 "The Wizard —"
13 Pronouncements		58 "If — a million . . ."
15 Perjurer		59 Fido's doctors
16 Warner Oland		61 Willow
17 Glacial ridges		62 Man's nickname
19 Most like the old mare		63
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A		B		C		D	
ALGARVE...	18	44	Fair	MADRID...	16	38	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM...	15	42	Rain	MILAN...	16	38	Cloudy
ANFARA...	23	73	Cloudy	MONTREAL...	27	57	Lightly
ATHENS...	21	70	Cloudy	MOSCOW...	16	41	Cloudy
BELGIUM...	17	70	Cloudy	MUNICH...	1	34	Snow
BELGRADE...	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH...	1	34	Snow
BERLIN...	8	46	Cloudy	NICE...	43	83	Storm
BRUSSELS...	5	41	Cloudy	OSLO...	41	61	Cloudy
BUDAPEST...	9	48	Cloudy	PARIS...	7	42	Cloudy
CABRO...	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS...	7	42	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	17	63	Fair	ROME...	23	53	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	4	39	Shower	SOFIA...	23	53	Overcast
DANTON...	18	42	Overcast	ST. PETERSBURG...	4	39	Cloudy
DUBLIN...	8	46	Rain	TEHRAN...	26	56	Clear
EDINBURGH...	3	37	Rain	TEL AVIV...	26	79	Cloudy
FLORENCE...	9	48	Rain	TOKYO...	13	39	Rain
FRANKFURT...	6	42	Shower	VENICE...	6	45	Rain
GENEVA...	3	37	Cloudy	VINNA...	6	45	Rain
HELSINKI...	4	39	Rain	WARSAW...	7	43	Rain
ISTANBUL...	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON...	8	46	Cloudy
JAKARTA...	17	72	Cloudy	YOKOHAMA...	23	54	Snow
LISBON...	13	53	Fair				
LONDON...	7	43	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings. U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)

AT 1700 GMT, 1968-01-01

April 10, 1973

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds Listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the NYT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

▲ Alexander Fund \$6.01	(d) KB Income Fund LP1.68
▲ Alta. Reg. Inv. Tr. \$1.00	(d) Kiewit Bond \$1.00
▲ Apollo (Temp.) S.A. pr. \$F80.20	(d) Kleinwort Bond, Jap. F. \$1.00
▲ Apollo Fund S.A. \$75.85	(d) Lverage "ac. Hold. \$23.85

HANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:		L & S.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
(d) Barbours.....	SP780.55	(+w) L&S-T Multi-way Pd.....	SP344.55
(d) Comstar.....	SP708	(+w) L&S-T Income Fund.....	SP384.55
(d) Grobar.....	SP472		
(d) Stockbar.....	SP771	(w) Luxfund.....	SP744
		(d) Medicolunum Sci Fund.....	SP713
(d) Broad & Wall Pd Int'l.....	SP335	(d) Newwirth Int'l Fund.....	SP84.55
(d) Bromberg.....	SP335	(d) Newwirth Inv. Fund.....	SP84.55
(d) Broad, Gibb & Sells.....	SP167	(w) N.A.M.F.....	SP611

Can. Secur. Growth Fd.....	\$4.75	(w) Nippon Fund.....	\$24.10
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:			
(w) Capital Int'l.....	\$12.90	(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.....	\$8.80
(w) Capital Italia S.A.....	\$9.15	(w) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.....	\$17.75
(w) Capital Rentinvest.....	LP955	(w) Pegasus Intern'l.....	\$5.70
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.....	\$712.57	(w) Phoenix Cap. Fd.....	LP1980
(w) Conv. Fd. Int'l A Certis.....	\$10.38	(w) Renta Fund.....	LP254
(w) Convert. Fd. Int'l B Certis.....	\$10.38	(w) Renta Capital Fund.....	LP254
		(w) Rentinvest.....	LP254
SAFE GROUP:			

Convert. Bond Fd. N.V....	\$7.66	(d) Safe Fund.....	\$4.71
		(d) Safe Trust Fund.....	\$9.71
		(d) Global Fund.....	\$3.94
		(w) Samual Portfolio.....	\$F56.25
REDIT SUISSE:			
(d) Canace.....	\$F542		
(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds.....	\$F710		
(d) C.S. Fund-Int'l.....	\$F523		
(d) Energievalor.....	\$F74.50		
(d) Usace.....	\$F594		
(d) Europavalor.....	\$F123.25		
		SEPRO:	
		(w) Seopro (N.A.V.).....	\$11.46
		S.M.C. WINING:	

Crosby FUND S.A.	\$4.08	(C) CROSBY FUND	\$24.54
(S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:		(C) CROSBY FUND	\$24.54
(S) U.S. America Fd.	\$2.95	(C) I.T.P. Fund N.Y.	\$4.57
(W) U.S. Income Fd.	\$7.21	(W) SMG Special Fund	DM35.92
(D.G.C.)		SOFID GROUPE GENÈVA:	
Delta Invest. Fund.	\$58.92	(F) Paribas Sw. R. Est.	\$FL1.83
Delta Multifond.	\$7.87	(F) Paribas Sw. R. Est.	\$FL1.83
Delta Multifond.	\$7.87	(F) Swiss Fund.	\$17.11
Yen Fd.	\$1.00		

Deolar Fund (ex-div.).....	51.26	(v) Star Fund.....	\$5.44
Dreyfus Fund Int'l.....	\$10.01	(vi) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.....	\$3.50
D. Interest Inv. Fd.....	101.90		
Europe Obligations.....	LP979		
Executive Fd of Canada.....	\$5.04		

IDEALTY:

(w) Fidelity Equitalia.....	27.63		
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SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor.....	SP411.25
— (d) Intervallor.....	LP81.70
— (d) Japan Portfolio.....	SP240.73
— (d) Swissvalor New Sec.....	SP108.75

[illegible]

Formula Selection Fd.....	SP\$2.43	+ (1) 3-Way Fund Int'l.	\$2.24
Fondities.....	\$10.67		
Fund of Nations.....	\$5.40		
Fund of W. (excl. div.).....	\$8.79		
Future Australia Fd.....	Aus\$7.12		

T. (BERNARD) LIMITED:

(1) Berry Int'l Fund.....	\$0.70		
(2) Berry Fd.....	\$3.00		

- (d) Amer. U.S. Sh.....	SP\$2.00
- (d) Bond Invest.....	SP\$2.00
- (d) Convert-Invest.....	SP\$7.75
- (d) Euro Europe Sh.....	SP\$17.50
- (d) Fama Swiss Sh.....	SP\$2.50
- (d) Fama Swiss Sh.....	SP\$2.50

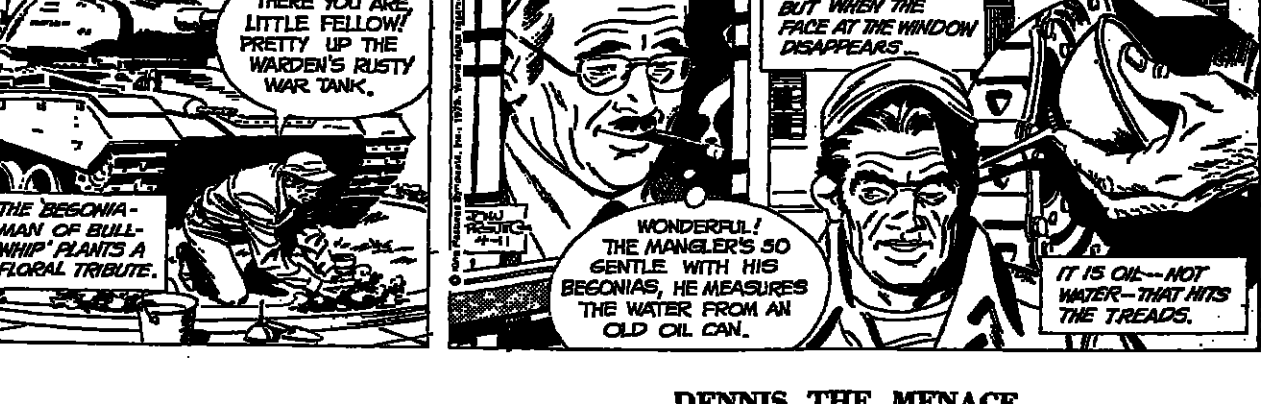
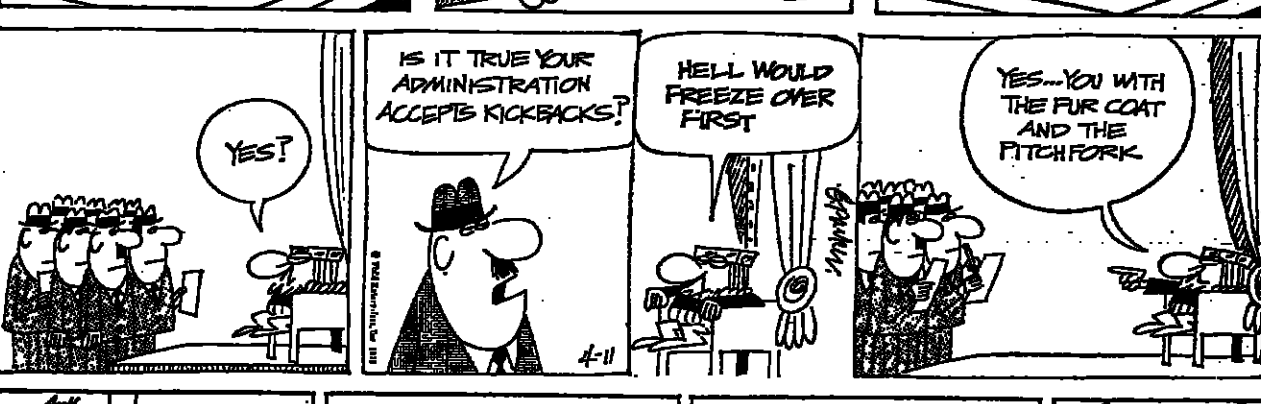
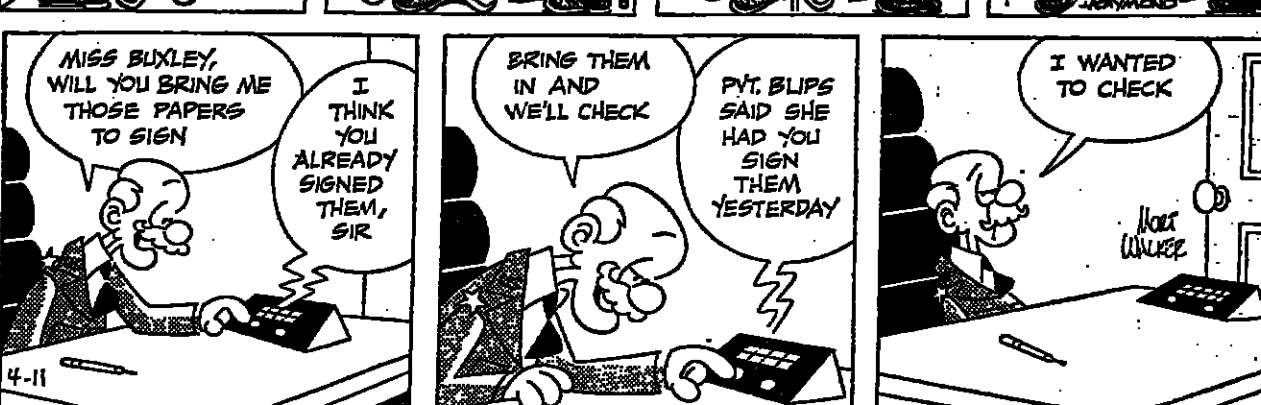
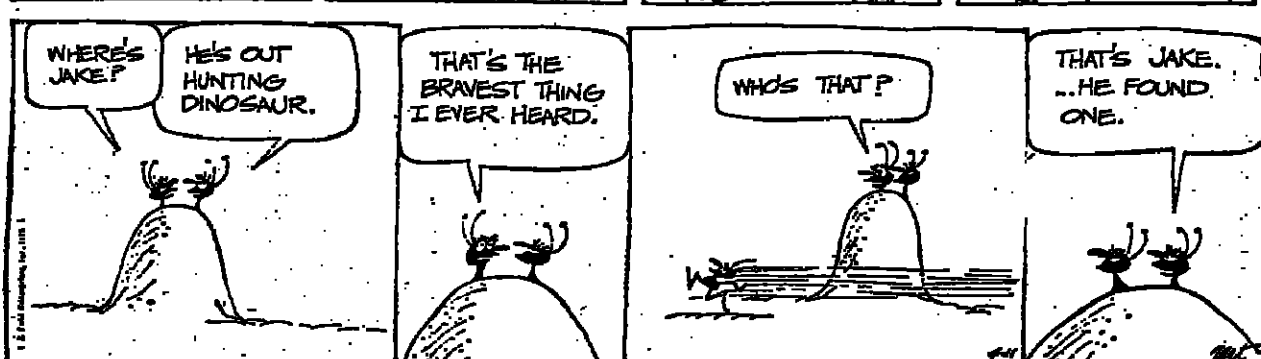
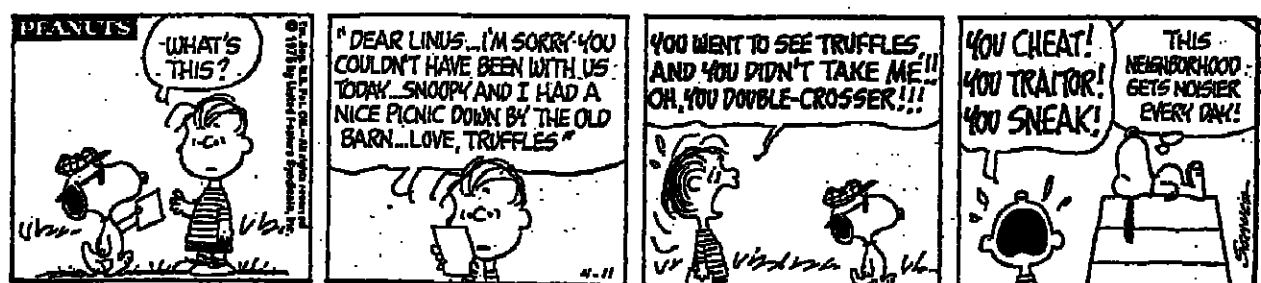
W. J. Dollar Fund	35.49	(d) Pacific Invest.	SP65.50
Guardian Gr. Fr. Int'l.	35.82	(d) Amerasia-Invest.	SP73.50
Raussemann Holdings, NY.	55.160	(d) S&P South Afr. Sh.	SP72.00
H.O.T.T. Hobart	\$24.31	(d) Swiss Swiss R. Ex.	SP71.75
Infodun	39.34		
INGROW	\$23.00		
Interfund S.A.	39.80		
Internat'l. S.A.	Live: 346		

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:			
(d) Atlanticfonds	DM25.25		
(d) Europafonds	DM32.00		
(d) Unifonds	DM20.25		

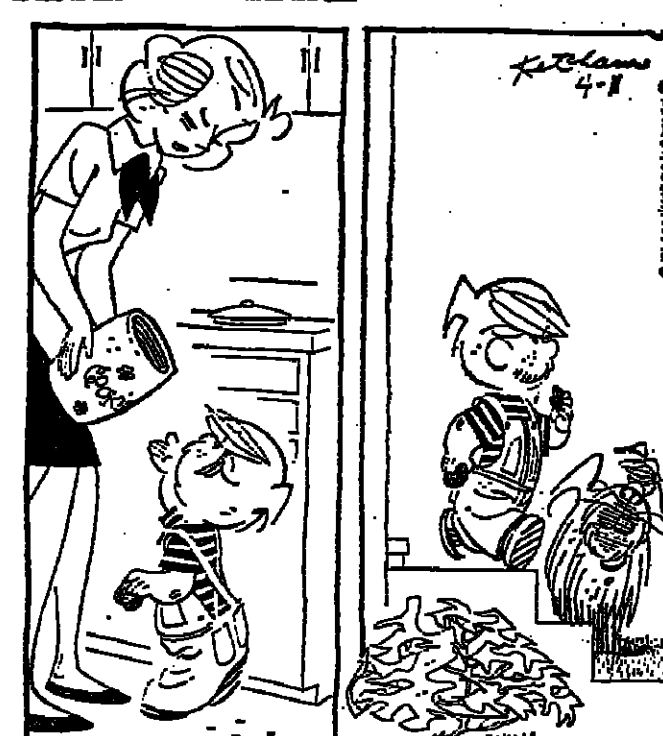
International Fund.....	895.82	(d) Unifund.....	DM50.00
Int'l Invest. Fund.....	\$27.73	(e) Unispecial I.....	\$M33.09
Int'l Privilege.....	—	(f) United Sav. Inv. Fd.....	\$5.41
Int'l Securities Fund.....	\$6.40	(g) U.S. Trust Inv. Fd.....	\$1.41
Interest Int'l Fd S.A.....	\$2.26	(h) Western Fund.....	\$2.42
Invest. Atlantiques.....	\$35.94	(i) West Ridge Fund.....	\$1,361.49
Interamerica S.A. Fund.....	\$6.58	(j) West Prodigy Fund.....	\$1,496.29
Int'l Invest. Fd S.A.....	\$1.42	(k) World Invest. Fd.....	\$1.00
Japan Growth P.F.d.....	\$14.56	(l) Worldwide Securities.....	\$2.30
Japan Selection Fund.....	\$42.35	(m) Worldwide Special.....	\$3,085.06

Jordan Pacific Fund.	\$13.39	DM - Deutsche Mark; * - Ex-dividend; + - New; N.A. - Not available;
JORDINE FLEATING.		BP - Belgian franc; LF - Luxembourg franc; SF - Swiss franc;
(F) Jordine East. T-Unit.	\$35.58	+ - Offer prices. a - Asked.
(F) Jordine (Open Fund)	\$39.69	
(F) Jordine Selection NT.	\$13.35	

N



DENNIS THE MENACE



"I BETTER TAKE TWO MORE... THESE ARE SMALL."

THURBER

A Biography

By Burton Bernstein. Dodd, Mead and Co. 532 pp.

Reviewed by J.D. O'Hara

MOST humorists represent the battered survivors of terrible ordeals, so it comes as little surprise that James Thurber's quaintly amusing family consisted of snobs, bullies, bigots and neurotic failures. A freak accident and some timely stupidity left Thurber at 6 with only one eye, and that one infected. It was a bad start for life with a family and in conventional Columbus, Ohio, where "galing" became something of a freak and an outsider.

An oppressed child in an oppressive society grows into a fiery radical with an intuitive vision of better worlds, or so we like to think. In sad truth such children are rare. But the few who do manage to join their oppressors; employees want to be bosses, women men, and blacks white. Mark Twain revered millionaires, Hemingway secretly ascribed to the Partisan Review, and Jamie Thurber wanted desperately to join a frat, get a degree and marry a girl. The only one of his beautiful Rosebud girls. He missed the degree—later he was to refuse an honorary one because of OSU's McCarthyism, whereupon OSU denied having offered one—but thanks to future playwright Elliott Nugent he did complete Phi Kappa Psi. He was a writer, but not a very good one. Writing Nugent about another retarded love, this one for a grade-school kid returning after

seven years, the 20-year-old Thurber babbled: "I see her mostly in blue, dark blue.... She's these—oh, Nucky, she has the most wonderful dark, glossy chestnut brown hair ever in old world, never in old world.... I imagine I will have to do something crazy and sudden." Relax, gentle reader: "Boy, can you see the III golden shield, the greatest pin in the world, gleaming richly and austere and yet debonairly from the folds of that Blue?" That romance didn't work out. Nor did OSG. Thurber went briefly to post-World War I Paris, left his virginity there like a good American, and returned to Columbus, where he married his

A wise man said that hell is where you want The Devil. Rosebud turned out to be the archetypal Thunder Woman. Thunder now brought his journalistic skills to New York and the New York Times. He was a brilliant writer, a wit, a stylist, and humorous. out of him. He now had all he wanted, and hell warmed up. Quoting liberals from often painful records, about the nearly blind TV sleeping before Mark Van because, as Van, Doris re he had always made it people, a name praised as I did," a palls quiver. Thunder's skilled clowning some of his savage story day, claim to the specious reality of his

Reynolds, to is

Solution to Previous Puzzle

BLAST	ERIS	WRS
RENTE	GENE	ACER
ENTRY	EMEN	UCLA
GOSSAU	EALES	
JACKNICKLAUS		
ETIA	ICOST	TRAY
SOYBEAN	DETAILS	

J. D. O'Hara teaches English at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.
This review is abridged.
© The New York Times

-By Alan True

One of the dynasts of the U.S. bridge world is Leo Hassen, now 70. One of his favorite games played in a regular Saturday night game 45 years ago, and had several unusual features. One was that South found himself faced by an enemy opening bid when he had reasonable prospects of making 13 tricks in

His own hand.

Hazen was fast, and tried a light third-sect opening of one heart—an action that was more popular then than it would be today. South's chances of finding out anything useful about his partner's hand were negligible, so he might well have plunged immediately into a slam. In practice he made a cue-bid of two hearts, allowing West to raise hearts to game—clearly a weak action in the circumstances.

Rightly suspecting bad breaks, South bid a modest six spades at his second turn, ending the auction. West led a pedestrian heart, and South won with the ace.

Offensive move; on the same hand. At all costs, East had to win his spade eight to beat cum seven, and his wedge jack to dummy's nine.

South, duly won down in slam, grumbling about his instead of complementing defense. And his temper not improved when Hazen p ed out that a more subtle would probably have succeeded. Instead of the lead of the seven, which was likely to arouse the suspicions of a good defense, the immediate lead of the ace, king of clubs should have tried. It would then have far harder for Hazen to articulate the need to preserve a

X The crumps split two-one. It would be easy to make 13 tricks, since the third round would provide an entry to the dummy for the heart winner, allowing the club losers to be discarded. Even if the spades split 3-0, the contract was safe as long as the clubs broke no worse than 4-2.

So South considered the possibility that both black suits would break badly, and found a cunning solution. At the second trick, he led the spade ten, confident that one of the defenders would win and allow him to claim the slam. He was prepared to run the very slight risk that one defender held a void club and eight-three doubleton of trumps, permitting a club ruff.

Hazen inspected this Greek gift and decided that the danger must have a sound reason for it. He remembered that

trumps.

NORTH
 ♠ 974
 ♥ KQ5
 ♦ 87542
 ♣ 836

WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ J83
 ♥ Q10832
 ♦ Q107
 ♣ J10875

SOUTH
 ♠ AKQ10653
 ♥ A
 ♦ 9—
 ♣ AKQ43

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

	West	North	East	South
Pass	Pass	10	Pass	20
40	Pass	Pass	Pass	64
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	
50	Pass	Pass	Pass	

By now the heart ten

